

Journal of Language Pedagogy and
Innovative Applied Linguistics
December 2023, Volume 1, No. 5, pp: 62-67
ISSN: 2995-6854
© JLPAL. (jainkwellpublishing.com)
All rights reserved.



The Concept of Incomplete Sentences and Their Types

Dilnoza Dekhkanova *

Senior Teacher of the Department of English philology, Samarkand State Foreign Language Institute,
Uzbekistan

Abstract

This article deals with the general concept of incomplete sentences and its variants. In addition, author provides several feasible notions which might be helpful for researchers who make research in this field. Furthermore, it gives presuppositions from prominent linguists with their suggestions.

Key Words: *incomplete sentence, transitive, verbal, non-verbal, cognitive, categorization.*

Paper/Article Info

Reference to this paper should be made as follows:

Dekhkanova, D. (2023). The Concept of Incomplete Sentences and Their Types. Journal of Language Pedagogy and Innovative Applied Linguistics, 1(5), 62-67.
<https://doi.org/10.1997/y54bzg60>

* Corresponding Author

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1997/y54bzg60>



A statement containing syntactic positions that are not supported by the language is considered incomplete. It is evident from the speech circumstance or the context who the other officially organizing members-main or secondary-are wholly unnamed. The patterns of text formation have a direct bearing on how incomplete sentences operate.

In the lengthy history of language representation, incomplete sentences have evolved. In the 19th century, Meletius Smotritsky, the founder of 20th-century Russian linguistic notions [1], made the first reference of word deletion in a sentence in his work "Grammar" [2]. While examining incomplete sentences in scientific literature and textbooks, we have to acknowledge one thing: linguists who research this issue virtually universally describe and classify incomplete phrases in diverse ways and scientists have varied perspectives on this matter.

Therefore, incomplete sentences can be understood from the following perspectives: 1) formal and structural [N.I. Grech, A.M. Peshkovsky]; 2) cognitive [A.A. Shakhmatov]; and 3) structural and semantic [V.V. Babaytseva].

One of the leading authorities on logic and grammar, the philologist N.I. Grech, states in his writings that incomplete sentences are ones in which one or more of the sentence's major components are either suggested or left out [3]. Main (subject, predicate, and copula) and secondary (definition and complement) components are included in simple sentences, according to him. And most

of these sections are left out of the sentence: 1. A collection of the verb "to be" in the present tense. For example, in the sentence "The rose is tender", the bundle "is" is omitted; 2. the subject. In the sentence "We wish you well", the subject "we" is omitted. Or in the case when the noun is omitted with an adjective, which completely and completely replaces it. For example, "Rich (people) do not always understand the need of poor (people)". So is the personal pronoun: "Give (you) me a drink", "Do (you) want to walk", "From Paris (all / many) write about it"; 3) predicate. In the dialogue "— Who is returned? — John" the predicate "returned" was omitted [3].

According to A.M. Peshkovsky, it means that one or more elements are lacking as compared to the sentence constructs that have been examined thus far [4]. In other words, the formal construction of the statement largely determines how incomplete it is. Such sentences are devoid of secondary components in addition to the primary (subject, predicate, or both). When a transitive verb is used in the transitive meaning, for instance, its case is not governed by it. That is, no addition has been made. Whom or what is not included to the sentence "He killed". Furthermore, stationary incomplete sentences-which, in their entire form, are either exceedingly rare or, in any case, less common than in incomplete form-were also recognized by A.M. Peshkovsky. Such as "What's wrong with you?", (in the sense of "does she feel unwell?"); all kinds of wishes: "Good night!", "Good health!"; congratulations: "Happy New Year!", "Happy arrival!" etc. The description of

such sentences belongs more to the field of phraseology than to syntax.

Additionally, A.M. Peshkovsky highlights the fact that both common and uncommon verbal and non-verbal statements might be incomplete. For example, in the sentence "He gave", the transitive verb "to give" requires a direct complement. But in this sentence, where only the subject and predicate are present, the complement is not specified; therefore an incomplete non-extended sentence arises. Or in the highlighted part of the following sentence, "I provide you with white bread, Mr. Green, there are guests, and I eat my black bread". Here, without taking into account the context, the adjective "black" is not a generally understandable substitute for a noun. But in the context, we understand that "black" means "black bread". There are both main and secondary members in this proposal, so we have an incomplete distributed proposal in front of us. Verbal and non-verbal sentences include sentences such as the infinitive incomplete sentence "pour water into a glass... There will be three drops...- Charles" or a nominative incomplete sentence, for example, in the inscriptions on boxes of chocolates "chocolate, rum, milk". The meaning of this sentence becomes clear only in a certain context or situation. Examples of personal and impersonal verbal sentences can be traced in the sentence "Not enough", which requires the genitive case, and in the sentence "Can't sleep", which requires the dative case [4].

A.M. Peshkovsky provides the following in addition to the frequently cited facts (which depend on the

context (previous or subsequent)) and are replaced with authentic representations from the speech environment of the speakers' prior general experience) when it comes to filling in the meaning of the missing portions: 1) Take a term from its definition in a dictionary rather than from the speech's context or environment. So, in the sentence "Harry mounted a horse: put his foot in the stirrup, and the horse reared up". ("Woe from wit") the verbs of the highlighted part are borrowed from the dictionary meanings of words of the same phrases ("foot in the stirrup" determines the insertion, inserted); 2) borrow a word from intonation. In the sentence "Only be careful with him; he is a big-handed cheat", the imperative mood "be careful" is omitted in the highlighted part" [4].

We believe that A.M. Peshkovsky's definition of incomplete sentences is more thorough than N.I. Grech's since he proposes highlighting stationary incomplete sentences in addition to considering the structural details of an incomplete phrase. N.I. Grech states that only the major components of an unfinished phrase can be disregarded while discussing its structural aspects. Furthermore, according to A.M. Peshkovsky, it affects both the primary and secondary components. Furthermore, A.M. Peshkovsky demonstrates the relationship-which is based on several criteria - between the various kinds of offers. According to him, incomplete sentences might be vocal or nonverbal, impersonal or personal, and frequent or uncommon. It's also crucial to remember that A.M. Peshkovsky uses tone and dictionary

definitions in addition to context when filling in the blanks.

According to A.A. Shakhmatov, who examines sentences from a cognitive perspective, sentences are the only form that can accurately convey thought. He believes that a sentence may be deemed complete even if it has an imperfect structural form as long as it has a psychological subject and predicate. He separated the phrases into ones and twos parts based on this notion. Consequently, he concluded that a sentence is incomplete if it contains only one key phrase and leaves it out. For example, in an incomplete one-part definitely personal sentence "For your health!" the conjugated verb form "drink" is omitted. As incomplete (insufficient) two-part sentences, he considers such sentences in which one of the main terms is omitted and the missing member of the sentence is easily restored. So, in the highlighted part of the sentence, "Who wrote the comedy "The Inspector"? William" the missing part (the predicate "wrote") is easily restored from the context [5].

From our perspective, incomplete sentences are seen in a novel way by A.A. Shakhmatov. A.A. Shakhmatov amalgamates one- and two-part sentences in contrast to A. M. Peshkovsky's definition, so aiding us in comprehending the whole meaning of incomplete statements.

While looking through and analyzing the scientific literature on incomplete sentences, we came across a variety of categorizations, indicating the high level of study that exists in this area.

According to V.V. Babaytseva, N.S. Volgina, A.M. Peshkovsky, and A.P. Skovorodnikov, incomplete sentences are only distinct when compared to whole phrases. Thus, we contrasted the details of complete and partial suggestions for these classes in addition to explaining the categorization principles and procedures, when needed.

V.V. Babaytseva categorizes incomplete sentences into three categories based on the semantics and sentence structure. The primary characteristic of incomplete sentences is their structural incompleteness, from which semantic incompleteness develops as an auxiliary indicator [6]. We will now go into further depth about its classification:

1) statements that are both semantically and structurally complete. These are phrases containing semantically incomplete indefinite pronouns that hint and indicate a place, person, activity, etc. For example, the sentence "Someone in the cinema". Without context or a known situation in this sentence, it is difficult for us to guess the subject "someone", it can be any person.

2) statements that are both conceptually and structurally lacking. The law of linguistic economy appears at many levels of language systems during the process of language development. People can save time and energy by employing incomplete statements that are accompanied by specific gestures, contexts, life experiences, and facial expressions. We will give the following examples for this type: "—Next one, please", "—Pizza is very tasty! —I'll have a piece, please".

In the first sentence, if the listeners do not have a certain life experience, then they will not be able to understand what “next” is and why passengers inform the driver about it. Only the circumstance of the place is present in this sentence, the other members of the sentence are omitted. The predicate is omitted in the second sentence and in a specific situation we understand what the word “piece” means. All these sentences turn out to be structurally and semantically incomplete.

Two variants of this category, contextually and situationally incomplete phrases, are also identified by V.V. Babaytseva. Situationally incomplete sentences are typical of oral speech; the missing parts are reflected in the comprehension of the sentence's meaning, but the sentence's semantics are made evident with the assistance of speech situation elements like the situation, speakers' perspectives, conversation situations, etc. Sentences lacking context are common in written discourse. In this instance, the preceding phrases provide the meaning of the terms that are absent. Sentences that are situationally incomplete, however, might occasionally vary depending on the context. For example, a dialogue in the store: “What do you want? — Bread”. Here, the response proposal

differs in both situational and contextual specifics.

3) statements that are both structurally and conceptually deficient. Here, V.V. Babaytseva views elliptic sentences as a particular type of incomplete sentence, with the null predicate serving as its peculiarity [6]. It turns out that adding a missing predicate to a phrase of this kind is superfluous. We will give examples for this classification: “He is wearing glasses”, “She is in a dress”, “He has long hair”. You don't need to use the verb “walk” in the first and second sentences. In the third sentence, the insertion of the verb “is” is not necessary.

We believe that this categorization is inappropriate for elliptical statements. Elliptical sentences lack a predicate, although they may still be understood without one [7]. Thus, elliptical and unfinished statements are by definition non-continological. Whether or not a sentence's meaning is dependent on the circumstance or the context is the primary distinction between the two categories of sentences. Understanding the missing sentence components in incomplete sentences relies on the situation or context. Furthermore, humans are able to comprehend the meaning of elliptical words even in the absence of a circumstance or context.

References

- [1]. Самарин Д.А. Грамматика Мелетия Смотрицкого как предтеча русских лингвистических концепций XVIII–XIX веков // Вестник Череповецкого государственного университета. – 2017. – №5 (80). – С. 110-114.
- [2]. Смотрицкий М. Грамматика слов'янська (1619) / В.В. Німчук – К.: Наукова думка, 1979. – 251с.
- [3]. Греч Н.И. Практическая русская грамматика / Греч Н.И. – СПб., 1827. – 588 с.

[4]. Пешковский А.М. Русский синтаксис в научном освещении / Пешковский А.М. – М.: Языки славянской культуры, 2001. – 544 с.

[5]. Шахматов А.А. Синтаксис русского языка / Шахматов А.А. – М.: Эдиториал УРСС, 2001. – 624 с.

[6]. Бабайцева В.В., Максимов Л. Ю. Современный русский язык: Учеб. для студентов пед. ин-тов по спец. № 2101 «Рус. яз. и лит.» В 3 ч. Ч. 3. Синтаксис. Пунктуация / В. В. Бабайцева, Л. Ю. Максимов. – 2-е изд., пере-раб. – М.: Просвещение, 1987. – 256 с.

[7]. Кириллова А.В. Эллиптические предложения в русском и английском языках // Вестник ЛГУ им. А.С. Пушкина. – 2015. – №2. – С.163-169.